







## OUR FRENCH LETTER.

PARIS, December 20, 1881.

## PASTURE AND MEADOW LANDS IN FRANCE.

The question of pasture and meadow lands is assuming important proportions in France, and the recent work of M. Joule has only added to the interest felt in the subject. It is a fact, officially stated, that in the region where pasture lands abound, farming is more flourishing than elsewhere. In presence of such data, examination becomes a necessity. Connected with the matter is the rearing of stock, which has largely increased of late, owing to the cost involved in the cultivation of wheat, the supplies of grain exported from other countries, and the assured demand for meat in the home market. Many agriculturists have not hesitated to solve the question practically, by converting their land into meadows, or pastures. M. de Gasparin has made a profound remark; many farmers are ruined in consequence of having too much land, but not one has ever come to misfortune by having too much meadow. In all good grass land, whether artificial or permanent, there must be a relative proportion between the grainiferous and leguminous plants. Taking as a base ten tons of hay, produced from such a mixture of plants, that eminent chemist, M. Joule, finds therein 376 lbs of nitrogen; 156 lbs of phosphoric acid, 211 lbs of lime, 50 lbs of magnesia, and 303 lbs of potash; thus compared with other cultivated crops, it is not the most exhausting; with sugar beet for example, which extracts the largest quantities of chemical substances from the soil, 20 tons of sugar beet per acre, carry off from the soil 163 lbs of nitrogen and 136 lbs of phosphoric acid, then follow many varieties of wheat which are also exhausting. Now manures are reserved for root and grain crops, grass land receiving none. How then does it arise that meadows retain their fertility? They become poorer, but do not disappear; the valuable grasses die out, and are succeeded by inferior kinds; it is then not so much the quantity of the returns that is affected, as the quality. Further, meadows are generally established in the best soil, often in valleys, where the filtering waters bring them nutrition from the more elevated land. In 20 cwt of ordinary arable soil, there are; nitrogen 34 oz; phosphoric acid 5 1/2 oz; lime 17 oz; magnesia 10 oz; potash 8 1/2 oz; taking the average depth of soil at 8 inches, an acre would contain about 32 cwt of nitrogen, and the same quantity of phosphoric acid, the other chemical elements in proportion. There is here an enormous difference between what the soil has in store of chemical food and what vegetation exacts. An acre of beet requires, as we have seen, 163 lbs of nitrogen, while the soil contains 32 cwt of this element, or a sufficiency for 32 crops of beet. A like observation will apply to the other inorganic nutrients. M. Joule explains this disproportion by the fact, that two chemical elements exist in the soil in two forms, assimilable and unassimilable. Did the soil contain all the food in the former state, it would be washed away and the land rapidly exhausted; existing in an insoluble or fixed form, the azote, phosphoric acid, etc., yield only each year their treasures to vegetation in fractional quantities. M. Joule draws a comparison between grazing and cutting meadows. He inclines to the former, because the animals find in the succulent and above all the young grasses, more nitrogenous matters, and of greater digestibility than when in the form of hay, where so much is woody matter passing through the system without undergoing any transformation. Hence, why weight for weight of stock, pasture land will support a greater number of cattle than if the crop was converted into hay. The chemist also avers, that in an economical point of view, the droppings of the animals restore immediately to the soil all the nutritive elements that the animal has not utilized, thus saving the labor of being converted into farmyard manure. Chemically, all soils are not suited for grass culture, but they can not be the less made so, by judiciously selecting the kinds of grass and clover most propitious; resorting to fossil phosphates, lime, marl, and fertilizers to supply richness. M. Joule belongs to the school which believes in the atmosphere supplying azote to the nutrition of plants. In the department of the Nièvre, the rearing of stock is the chief feature of agriculture, and the farmers have become immensely rich since half a century; meadows there are not permanent, and the land receives no other manuring than the droppings of the cattle; lime is added largely to stimulate clover, and when after eight years a meadow is broken up, oats are sown on the land, then three grain crops, the fourth, oats along with clover and selected grass seeds; the meadows are never mown, and one head of cattle per acre is the ratio allowed. The stock are duly sent to the best sugar growers of the North to be fattened. The general relation in the Nièvre is, eight or ten years grass, then oats, two wheats, and oats as above, but no manure is ever added to the soil; the soil is a sandy clay, and lets readily for 32 to 40 francs per acre.

## The Application of Farmyard Manure.

The economical application of farmyard dung must, to a certain extent, be based upon the composition, and there are two processes by which this may be ascertained, first by direct analysis, and second by calculation.

Many years ago I published a series of calculations based upon the food consumed upon a farm of 400 acres, the quantity of straw used as litter, and the loss by respiration. The farm was estimated to have 100 acres in turneps or mangels, 100 in hay, and 200 in wheat and barley. The amount of dung produced was equal to 957 tons (of 2,000 pounds), or about 2 1/2 tons for each acre. The composition per ton was as follows:

Water	1,400
Dry matter	600
Kindle	100
Phosphoric acid as phosphate of lime	35 1/2

This estimate agrees very well with the analyses made by Boussingault, Voelcker and ourselves, and may be said to represent the composition of good unfertilized farmyard manure. We are indebted to Dr. Voelcker for several analyses of the dung in different stages of decomposition, and we show that only a very small proportion, probably not more than two pounds of the 13 pounds of nitrogen contained in each ton, is in the form of ammonia. Considerably more than 90 per cent of the whole of the dung consists therefore of water and wood. A large proportion of the manure constituents of the dung exists in combination with the straw or the solid excrements of the animals, substances which decompose very slowly in the soil, and for this reason it takes a larger amount of dung to produce much effect on vegetation. Our experiments lead us to the conclusion that the influence of one dressing of dung may not be entirely at an end for 20 or 30 years, or perhaps even a longer period.

With the composition of dung before me, and the known composition and condition of the various ingredients it contains, the question has often occurred to me as to whether it will be possible to do anything by way of improving its fertilizing powers. Ought we to fix the ammonia, or ought we to try and manipulate it in some way to hasten its action? If we can get the full effect of an artificial manure in one year, why must we wait a lifetime to see the end of one application of dung? Time is money; the old-fashioned idea that a manure is valuable for its lasting properties will not bear argument, as, if true, it would be better to leave bones and phosphate rock underground.

With all this scientific prelude, I am bound to confess that I am just as helpless in regard to the management or improvement of dung as the most old-fashioned farmer. It is of no use fixing ammonia where there is hardly any to fix. It costs nothing to look at your dung with the idea of doing something to it; but you certainly cannot touch it without going to some considerable expense. I, for my part, therefore, am content to let it alone. As I grow a good many mangels, I apply the greater part of the dung to this crop, my practice being to open out the furrows and apply about twenty tons per acre, then, after earthing up the furrows, I proceed to drill the seed upon the top.

If I did not grow roots I should apply the dung in autumn to the clover or grass; this of course, would involve exposure to the atmosphere, but I should not fear much loss on this account, or at all events I do not think there would be more by this process than any other.

To give some idea of our attempt to estimate the loss of the ingredients contained in dung, I may say that we applied it to grass land between 1850 and 1863, and having taken a crop of hay every year since, at the end of 20 years we had only got back 15 per cent of the nitrogen supplied in the manure, less than one-half of the potash, and not much more than one-third of the phosphoric acid. The effect of the dung last applied 18 years ago is still quite distinct, and when it is come to an end no one can predict. On the whole, as regards the question of economy, I am therefore inclined to advise that the dung should be carted from the yards to the fields, and left there in a heap until required for application, or that it should be applied direct from the yards. All labor expended upon dung adds certainly to the cost, but it does not add with the same certainty to its value.—J. B. Lawes.

## Selling Hogs and Buying Bacon.

The Clarkville (la) Star is looking after the interest of that State, and goes for the farmers in regard to the inconsistency of their ways as follows:

"It is one of those anomalous facts to be noted, that Iowa, although one of the leading hog producing States, imports large amounts of sugar cured hams and bacon. Not only are these consumed to a considerable extent in the cities and towns, but foreign cured bacon is largely used on the tables of many farmers who raise and sell hogs by the hundred. Iowa corn and hay is shipped to Eastern States and is returned to vary the diet of the Iowa farmer in the shape of smoked beef; he buys the glucose sugar of Eastern manufacturers made of corn raised on his own farm; he sells his cream and buys his butter, and although his own State is fast becoming noted for its dairy products, he consumes a large amount of cheese drawn from Ohio and Illinois. He sells his wheat and buys his flour. In the face of the fact that a large area of Iowa is underlaid with coal, he warms his dwelling and cooks his food with Illinois and Pennsylvania coal. He chops down his walnut and butternut trees, ships them to Chicago, and gets it back in furniture. Even the soap that washes his hands and cleans his linen, is manufactured out of the State from the cholla hogs that die in his pens. We might thus enumerate indefinitely the apparent inconsistency of his conduct.

"That such facts should exist may be construed, either that the average Iowa farmer is not familiar with the first principles that should be carried into his business, or that the mutations of trade and manufactures are of such a nature that it sets at naught all our past experiences in the usual routine of farm productions, or that the channel of trade and manufactures have become diverted in other directions.

"As a remedy for these apparent evils, we do not wish the farmer shall go back to the old time system of growing wool or spinning flax to manufacture his clothing at home, or sit at his table on a slab bench. These and kindred practices have had their day, but we do insist that the farmer can and should grow his own meat, keep enough sheep to clothe his family, and make enough soap out of the refuse grease to wash his own linen."

## Wool Under the Microscope.

M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, is collecting specimens of wool, and other textile materials, from all parts of the world, and has already collected quite

a number of samples of wool from nearly all parts of the wool-producing countries, with the view of showing the effects of climate, food, and treatment of sheep, upon the quantity and quality of fleece. He has collected some 130 samples from Russia, Prussia, Turkey, India, Albania, Aleppo, Africa, Buenos Ayres, Bagdad, Cape of Good Hope, China, East India, Great Britain, Egypt, Hungary, Iceland, Lima, New Zealand, Portugal, Peru, Australia, Persia, Silesia, Smyrna, Spain, and from most of the United States and Territories. Mr. Dana, a young man from the midst of the breeders of American Merino Sheep, of Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., is studying the samples of wool through the microscope, and properly mounting them, so that they may be slowly inspected by the students. This microscope will show you, if not the atoms or molecules, the magnified fibers, so that you may see how mysteriously they are constructed, as if minute leaves were growing out of a central stem so thickly that the lower overlap those above, or if you were to suspend the fiber from the root, the leaves or scales would appear imbricated, like shingles upon the roof of a house. In fine wool, the number of these leaves or scales in an inch exceeds that in coarse wools; in the Saxons wool there are 2,700; in Merino, 2,400; in Southdown, 2,000, and in Leicester, 1,850 scales to an inch. The filaments of fine wool are also more or less spiral, or twisted. Upon these scales depend the felting properties of wool.

## The Agricultural Products of Kansas in 1881.

The Fourth Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1881, which will be issued during the first week in January, will contain, together with many other matters, a complete statistical exhibit of the agricultural growth of the State during the past year. Many of the statistical tables are now prepared, and the following facts and figures are gathered from them:

The total value of the product of the 22 field crops raised in 1881 is \$91,910,439.27, or more than 30 per cent greater than in any previous year in the history of the State. The two that contribute the largest share of this immense total are wheat and corn; the former making \$21,705,275.90, and the latter, \$44,859,063.29.

In production, average yields were not so large as in 1880, but the increased price of farm products made the product of this year much more valuable.

The yield of wheat (winter and spring) was 20,479,680 bushels; corn, 80,760,542 bushels. Of oats, 9,900,798 bushels were raised, and are valued at \$3,855,749.77. Irish potatoes, 1,544,140 bushels, with a value of \$2,710,377.50. The hay crop, consisting of millet, Hungarian, timothy, clover and prairie, aggregated 2,092,087 tons, with a value of \$11,894,594.98.

Of the minor crops, the following products and values are given: Rye, 986,508 bushels—\$735,533.27; barley, 110,123 bushels—\$37,638.90; buckwheat, 58,621 bushels—\$43,065.75; sweet potatoes, 210,062 bushels—\$291,483.53; sorghum, 3,899,440 gallons—\$1,745,871.45; castor beans, 292,549 bushels—\$497,378.13; cotton, 388,070 pounds—\$38,805.30; flax, 1,184,445 bushels—\$1,357,948.61; hemp, 299,160 pounds—\$44,041.20; tobacco, 797,820 pounds—\$79,781; broom corn, 32,861,150 pounds—\$1,450,115.75; rice corn, 320,534 bushels—\$314,787.12; and pearl millet, 60,176 tons—\$165,863.

The value of property subject to taxation is \$281,688,955.05, being \$307.51 per capita.

The increase in the value of live stock over last year is \$6,952,504.50; produce of live stock during the year, \$21,682,888.25; value of honey and wax produced, \$22,210.25; products of orchards and vineyards, \$1,882,364.68.

## A New York Farmer on the Value of Straw as Food for Cattle.

Col. Curtis, of Charlton, N. Y., writes to the N. Y. Tribune his experience in the use of straw in feeding stock. He says: "My estimate of straw is much greater than that of most farmers. Of course its value varies with the locality. Where there is a demand for its manufacture into paper it usually ranges higher in price than in localities where there is no such demand, and in the neighborhood of cities where it is wanted for bedding it brings more. I have known it to sell for more than paper-makers than the price of hay. These circumstances determine its commercial value; my estimate of it is in connection with the farm. Experience has taught me how to use it most economically, and at the same time I think most profitably, by feeding it to stock. I do not rely upon it solely as food, although I have wintered cattle and horses upon it and barley straw exclusively, and had them do well. Rye and wheat straw is too coarse and unpalatable for stock to thrive on alone, but when fed as adjuncts to grain it serves the purpose to fill the stomach and distend the bowels, which are necessary for the health of all animals, and at the same time it affords some nutriment, but not equal to that of oat or barley straw.

"It is the aim of all farmers, particularly in the West, to get rid of their straw in the easiest possible way, and some of them make no effort to utilize it in any way whatever, but rather consider it a burden. Such farmers make a mistake which the inevitable depletion in their soils invariably proves. Others, more wise, strive to convert it into manure with little effort, and we are bound to say, with little judgment. My father, who was a large farmer, was a representative of this class. He thought straw should be

kept on the farm and should be returned to the fields. His plan was to throw it out into the barnyard and spread it around three or four feet thick and let the cattle wallow in it, lie on it, and tread it down. The cattle mingled their droppings with it; but this did not cause it to rot, and in the spring he had a mass of coarse stuff saturated with water, which, when carted to the fields, was difficult to plow under, and afforded very little stimulus to plant growth. It was easy to get rid of the straw in this way, but it was not easy to see any immediate practical benefit to the crops.

"I always had a weakness for keeping a large number of stock; hence I was often put to wit's end to get them through the winter. On this account I was led to utilize the straw to the greatest possible extent. Father used to say that I could winter more stock on less feed and have them in better condition than any one he ever saw. I fed all my straw. The cattle and sheep had the first picking; what the sheep would eat as freely as if it came fresh from the mow, because they got nothing else except grain. What the cattle left, which was usually very little, was utilized in bedding the horses. When this was thrown into the yard daily, the cattle would pick it over and eat it. Under this system there was comparatively no waste, and all the straw was transformed into manure and ready for immediate use on any crop. The cattle as well as the other stock were given a small quantity of meal or grain, as the case might be. Last year I took my entire herd of Jerseys and Ayrshires through the winter without feeding any hay until spring, and never had stock do better or look better.

"If my father, instead of throwing straw into the barnyard, had fed a little grain with it, he could have wintered double the number of stock, and proportionally increased the revenue from his farm. It is true the labor would have been greater, but it would have been worth the extra labor. A dry cow, fed on straw with two quarts of cornmeal daily, will do as well as if fed on hay alone. In this locality the price of cornmeal does not much exceed, per ton, the price of hay. The manure made from such feeding is, I think, fully equal in value to that made from hay. When bran is fed, double the quantity should be given—four quarts instead of the two of cornmeal—and the manure, in my judgment, would be equally valuable. A steer could be well wintered on two to four quarts of meal per day, according to his size, using straw as supplementary food, and gain all the time. Two quarts of meal would weigh about two pounds, which at \$20 a ton for the meal would make a cost of 2 cents a day or \$3 for five months. These figures would bear doubling in the price of cornmeal and then make it profitable to winter stock with cornmeal and straw, and decidedly so against the practice of throwing the straw away."

Do Your Own Repairing.

We think that almost every farmer will agree with us that every farmer should have his own workshop, and every cultivator of the land should understand how to use it. He may not do so when he first enters upon farming on coming of age; but after a year or two of what we should call apprenticeship, when he finds that "know how to do things" is absolutely indispensable, he will rapidly learn to attend to most of his own repairing of the ordinary implements and machines upon his premises, instead of incurring delay, expense and uncertainty by depending upon professionals at a distance. Rather than to be without a workshop and the necessary tools, should be erected expressly for the purpose, in a convenient spot, and daily warmed in winter so as to be ready at all times for use, in which many odd jobs can be done also not immediately connected with the farm.

All ordinary wooden repairing ought to be done by the farmer and his hands during rainy days and in winter, when there is plenty of time on hand for that purpose. Every part of a wheelbarrow, except the wheel, ought to be made on the premises; new forks and handles of iron rakes, repairing even some portions of the farm machinery, building of garden and yard fences, repairing roofs, building of corncribs, hog pens, wagon and cart shelving, making of the frames of hot-beds, and all the many jobs requiring to be done about a well conducted place too numerous to mention. A person becomes very handy in the use of good tools after a short experience, and save many a dollar without consuming any time necessary for the usual demands of the farm.—Germanstown Telegraph.

## Agricultural Items.

At a meeting of the Dairy Convention at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Col. F. D. Curtis, of Charlton, N. Y., read a paper upon "Needs of the Western Dairy," in which he said that the great need is profitable dairies. To secure this dairymen must raise their own cows, and to secure the highest returns better feed and shelter must be produced. He recommended the earlier cutting of grass for hay, and gave as a fact that cows running down in flesh cannot give healthy milk.

W. F. Brown, in the Ohio Farmer, in an article on the painting of buildings, says there are plenty of barns in his neighborhood that have been painted for 40 to 50 years and have never been painted, and it is his judgment, from experience in keeping his dwelling house painted, that if these barns had been kept painted so as to look well, the cost would have been three or four times greater than to newly weatherboard them. To look well, a building would need a coat of paint about once in five years, and if neglected it looks worse than if not painted at all. If called upon to decide the question to paint or not to paint, as a rule, he would say no.

An Iowa farmer put up 30 one year old hogs for fattening, and for the first 20 days fed them on shelled corn, of which they ate 83 bushels. During this period they gained 827 pounds, or upwards of 10 lbs. the same hog for 14 days on dry corn meal; during which time they consumed 47 bushels and gained 535 pounds, or 11 1/2 pounds to the bushel. The

same hogs next fed 14 days on corn meal and water mixed, consumed 55 1/2 bushels of corn and gained 73 pounds, or 13 1/2 pounds of pork to the bushel.

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## The Poultry Yard.

## Mating Breeders.

C. J. Ward, in the Journal and Record, says that mating fowls for breeding is one of the nicest points in poultry culture, and to attain the most satisfactory results this matter should be carefully studied at the outset. Nowadays breeding to feather, shape, size, features and other fine points and the changes that occur from time to time to bring this thing to a nice degree of perfection, is more than the novice is able to accomplish without having experience or wise counsel from others. Too often the beginner is led into the belief that matching in the show pen is mating. Matching is not mating, and part-colored fowls, more particularly, that will pass as properly mated in the show coop, as near alike in distinctive color as may be, will not usually breed together their like. The principal difficulty that occurs is to produce in the progeny from Light or Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins or Plymouth Rocks, the same even hue in plumage and markings that is possessed by the chosen sires and dams. Mating self-colored fowls, as the White Leghorns, Black Spanish, White or Buff Cochins, White Dorkings, etc., little difficulty is experienced, as the principal object in uniting the sexes is to blend the good qualities of the sire and dam and to make sure that we have clean and purely bred stock with which to operate of either of these several kinds. In mating colored Dorkings, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and other part-colored fowls for the same purpose, the matter becomes difficult to manage successfully, if you hope to get chickens of the best average color—not too dark or too light in the general distribution of the hues that mark their feathering. To attain the best results, do not mate a black hatched Light Brahma hen to a cock whose hackles are similarly very dark; they will throw in most cases black-necked, spotted-backed and dark under-colored chicks. The same may be said of all part-colored fowls, avoid extremes in mating.

Warm the Chicken Feed.

After an experience of several seasons we have adopted the system of warming the food all through the winter and cold weather, both morning and evening, and we attribute the excellent laying qualities of the fowls, in a great measure, to doing this. The food, whether whole or broken, grain or other food, either dry or moistened, should be warmed well before feeding. Some breeders, as well as farmers, make a practice of parching their corn and are assured it is beneficial. Where new, unseasoned corn is used for chicken food, this parching is a decided benefit, for it makes it equally as good for feeding as old seasoned corn. Quite a number of poultry ailments are caused by feeding the new crop of corn, and parching it will effectually prevent any trouble from that score.

Wheat, which is no doubt the best kind of grain for the laying fowls, much better than so much corn, which latter fattens so quickly as frequently to stop the production of eggs temporarily, is much improved by being heated well before being fed, and then given to the fowls while yet warm, not hot. In feeding wheat, only about two-thirds as much, by measure, should be fed as of corn, and when fed in that manner is very little, if any, more expensive than corn. Good, sound wheat only should be used, for, while we see no objection to screenings, on the score of unhealthiness, screenings give but little available food.—Poultry Monthly.

Avoid Shams.

And humbugs. Use no medicine only what you know to be reliable. Your druggist will tell you the only absolutely sure cure for Ague, Chills and Fever, is INGRAM'S AGUE PILLS. They are guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Sold by all druggists, Swift & Dods, Agents, Detroit.

Ingram's Ague Pills prove a real blessing, and the people want them very much. I have cured one case of fever completely and helped another with but one box of Ingram's Ague Pills. One case the doctors had treated and done no good.

JAMES J. SHAVER, Alabaster, Mich.

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W. F. Brown, in the Ohio Farmer, in an article on the painting of buildings, says there are plenty of barns in his neighborhood that have been painted for 40 to 50 years and have never been painted, and it is his judgment, from experience in keeping his dwelling house painted, that if these barns had been kept painted so as to look well, the cost would have been three or four times greater than to newly weatherboard them. To look well, a building would need a coat of paint about once in five years, and if neglected it looks worse than if not painted at all. If called upon to decide the question to paint or not to paint, as a rule, he would say no.

An Iowa farmer put up 30 one year old hogs for fattening, and for the first 20 days fed them on shelled corn, of which they ate 83 bushels. During this period they gained 827 pounds, or upwards of 10 lbs. the same hog for 14 days on dry corn meal; during which time they consumed 47 bushels and gained 535 pounds, or 11 1/2 pounds to the bushel. The

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more valuable than pure common salt, because it  
contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition  
comparative amounts of potash, lime and magnesia, which  
are all valuable in plant growth. Beneficial.  
R. C. KEZIEZ,  
Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College  
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Useful and Ornamental Holiday Presents, embracing  
CARPETS, TURKISH, PERSIAN, and AMERICAN  
RUGS AND MATS, Window and Door Hangings, Dji-  
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Bags, Scarfs, Towels and Embroideries, Piano Covers,  
Tapestry and Plush Table Covers in all sizes, Embroi-  
dered Mats, Tidies, etc., etc.

We are offering a special lot of Lace Curtains,  
an importer's stock, bought at a discount of 30 per  
cent less than value, which are worthy of House-  
keepers' Attention.

Abbot & Ketchum  
141 to 145 Woodward Avenue,  
DETROIT, - - MICH.

SHORTHORNS  
For Sale.  
Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking  
stock, bred by Moscow 3088, out of cows belong-  
ing to the best of the breed. Will be sold  
very reasonable at private sale.  
B. J. BOWEN,  
Tucumseh, Mich.

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Tucumseh, Mich.







## THE AMERICAN IDEAL.

An independent young man;  
A right kind of stuff—strong man;  
A deep, comprehensible,  
Plain-spoken, sensible,  
Thoroughly self-made young man.  
A not-to-be-beaten young man;  
An up-to-the-front young man;  
A genuine, plucky,  
Happy-go-lucky,  
Try-to-win young man.  
A knowledge-seeking young man;  
A real wide awake young man,  
A working-in-season;  
Find-out-the-reason,  
Not-too-smart-to-learn young man.  
A look-out-for-others young man;  
A practice-not-preach young man;  
Kind, sympathetic,  
Not-all-theoretic,  
One in a thousand young man.  
An affable, courteous young man;  
A know-what-to-say young man;  
A knight of true chivalry,  
Frank in delivery,  
Making his mark young man,  
A now-a-days-scare young man,  
A hard-to-be-found young man,  
A perfectly self-possessed,  
Not-always-over-dressed,  
Kind-that-I-like young man.  
—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

## The Secretary of the Navy First Sees a Ship.

"And is this a ship?" asked the secretary of the navy at the navy-yard. "I have heard of ships from my youth up, and have long desired to see one. Pray, do they float? Which end goes first? Why not have one stick instead of three sticking out of the decks? Why is not that stick upright like the rest?" asked the secretary of the navy of the commandant of the navy-yard, pointing to the bowsprit.

"That is the bowsprit," said the commandant. "Bowsprits never stick up. They are meek and lowly in all their ways."

"What are these holes for?" asked the secretary, pointing to the open hatchways. "Why have you made such deep excavations in the vessel?" "The ship is built around these holes," said the commandant, "but they extend no farther than the water. If they did the ship would sink."

"Were you ever in a storm at sea?" asked the secretary of the commandant. "Only once," replied the commandant. "It was a typhoon in longitude 81 off the equator. We were blown clean out of the water twice, and spun for miles through the air like a balloon. I shall never forget the terrible appearance of the sea as we looked down upon it from the clouds. We got down safely to water at last, and tied the ship to water a spout. It was a terrible time."

"Deary, deary me," said the secretary, "how interesting. And you lived through it all! Tell us some more. But let me inquire first, is the captain of a vessel equal in rank to the captain?"

"In ordinary times," said the commandant, "the captain outranks the captain. But the captain always takes command of the ship when the anchor is weighed."

"Indeed," replied the secretary. "But where is your fourth castle? I do not behold any castle on board at all." "Fourth castle? Fourth castle? What do you mean, secretary?" asked the amazed commandant.

"Why, in all sea tales I've read of the fourth castle," said the secretary. "Oh, you mean the 'fokestele,'" said the commandant.

"The what?" asked the mystified secretary. "Fokestele, fokestele—place where the crew live. Down there," said the commandant.

"Why, it's a hole," said the secretary. "Captain, I do not approve of your keeping your men in such dark, damp cellars. They'll catch the rheumatism." "And do the sailors really climb up there," asked the secretary, pointing aloft—"up these little rope-ladders? How perilous."

"They do," replied the commandant. "I must improve on that," said the secretary. "I will introduce a great reform in the service. I will save the life of many a gallant tar. Let all the masts be provided with hydraulic elevators."

"It shall be done," said the commandant. "Call the officer of the watch," suddenly demanded the secretary; then remarking in an aside: "I'll show him that I know something about ships." The officer appears.

"Officer," said the secretary, "show us your watches, I want to see if they're in good order."

"Sir, the watches were all sent on shore this morning to be cleaned," replied the officer of the watch.

"That's pretty work," growled the secretary. "Why, where's the ship's jeweler? How do you suppose you would have the correct time if you were to keep an engagement with an enemy?"

"We should take the sun previously," replied the officer of the watch. "I do not wish you to take the sun, thundered the secretary. 'I will not allow the sun to be taken on this or any other United States vessel. You do not need the sun. It is a villainous, vicious power—bright, and edited with a certain amount of Satanic ability. I admit, but demoralizing to the correct discipline of the navy. If you desire to take anything, take the Evening Post or the Philadelphia Ledger. Take a good, heavy paper, that will serve to ballast both the ship and your minds. Well, sir, if you have no watches on board, show us your clocks. You are officer of the clocks

as well as the watches, are you not?" "Aye, aye, sir," said the officer of the watch.

"What in the world makes you so egotistical in expressing yourself? Why don't you say yes, sir, like a white man?" said the secretary.

"Yes, sir. But I am sorry to say that it was necessary to reef the pendulums of our clocks during the last gale, and they've not been shaken out yet."

"And what's all that banging for?" said the secretary. "Is it a naval engagement?"

"We are firing the customary salute of 19 guns in your honor," said the commandant.

"Oh, you are, are you? Are there bullets in any of 'em? Are they pointed this way? I don't like it. It makes me nervous. I shall have that practice stopped. Commandant, after this, fire anvils or toy pistols, and save powder. Dear me, if Chester would only let me stay, how cheap I could run our navy. I would abolish the ships altogether. We've got hardly any now, and so far as those are concerned that we have, we might as well have none at all. Good morning, commandant.—[New York Graphic.]

## Squeezers in London.

The scandal connected with the management of the St. Paul industrial school is related by the Daily Telegraph. An attempt to discover the cruelties which were there practiced was made by Mrs. Surr, a member of the school board. "She worked in vain for many months. Her charges against the management of the school were treated as 'exaggerations.' Were there not managers? Was it not known that boys in such schools were more than usually insubordinate and troublesome? Was not Mr. Scrutton a 'respected' member of the board, officially 'responsible'? How could any one believe that anything was wrong when the accuser was a lady, who was 'actuated, no doubt, by the best motives,' but whose charges positively implied neglect of duty on the part of 'our colleagues'? It was too ridiculous to believe that Mrs. Surr, who had nothing officially to do with the school, should be right, and that Mr. Scrutton, the manager appointed by the board, should be guilty of dereliction of duty. Besides had not the government inspectors visited the school, and how could they fail to find out faults? Nevertheless Mrs. Surr persevered; she would not be beaten even by these formidable platitudes of masculine officialism. She appealed again and again to the board, but they refused to institute an inquiry, and put her aside as an intermeddling person who disturbed the proceedings of the august body by talking about ugly subjects. She then addressed herself to the home office, and the secretary of state, and found out what his own inspectors had not discovered, that the courageous and loyal lady—loyal to the noblest instinct of womanhood, the love and care of children—was right, and that certain of the officials had been guilty either of cruelty or connivance, while the board itself had, it was clear, grossly neglected its duties. Still the London school board was not convinced. Mr. Scrutton demanded inquiry and evidence; he would meet his accuser, Mrs. Surr, face to face. He did so with every advantage, as a committee of the board—the very body that had screened and defended him all along—conducted the inquiry. The statements adduced abundantly justified all the accusations. If a master could not find out which boy had disturbed him by talking, the whole school was put on bread and water for a day. The same punishment was given if a window was cracked. Because a bottle was broken all the boys had to go without dinner and to stand for hours in the open air on a winter day. The children were so famished many of them stole the food given to the dog. The boys also frequently took bread from the pantry, driven to theft by systematic starvation. Pinholes instead of shirts, and shirts without sleeves, were constantly worn. The lads used sometimes to wear their socks six weeks without a change. At one time 20 of them were in bed with bad feet, produced by cold and by standing in the wet yards without shoes or stockings. For this reason one boy was confined to bed for 12 weeks. A lad named Rust had hand-cuffs placed on him while he was in bed, and was kept for 12 days and nights in a cell on bread and water. The first day he was birched, and when he came out he was caned. The birch was soaked in lime before it was ready for use, in order that its effects might be more painful. Another boy died in the storeroom; another little fellow took poison because the officials were always 'on' to him; seven boys deliberately set fire to the school treatment to which they were subjected. The food also was infamous, beetles, crickets and dirt were frequently found in the soup. One boy was set to make sacks; he fell ill; yet the task was continued, and he died. But the poor little fellow was flogged for idleness the day before he expired!"

## How Postage Stamps are Made.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in 1881 was 954,128,440, and value \$24,040,643. The method of printing postage stamps is as follows: The printing is done from steel plates, on which 200 stamps are engraved, and

the paper used is of a peculiar texture, somewhat resembling that employed for bank notes. Two men cover the plates with colored inks and pass them to a man and girl, who print them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation if necessary. The colors used in the inks are ultra-marine blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow and Prussian blue (green), vermilion and carmine.

After the sheets of paper on which the 200 stamps are engraved have been dried, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum-arabic is not desirable, because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gummed separately. They are placed back upwards upon a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metallic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed between hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons.

The sheets are next cut in halves; each sheet, of course, when cut contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that required between the rows of perforations. Each ring on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections which fit corresponding depressions in the bands of the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched out, and by a simple contrivance the sheet is detached from the cylinders, in which it has been conducted by an endless band. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made, and then by a similar machine the transverse ones. This perforating machine was invented and patented by a Mr. Arthur in 1852, and was purchased by the government for \$20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed in another room, preparatory to being put up in mail bags for dispatching to fill orders. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated the whole sheet of 100 is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted no less than 11 times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care taken in counting that not a single sheet has been lost during the past 20 years.—[Scientific American.]

## Cattle Restaurants.

Alfred D. Tingley, of the Humane Live Stock Express company, 2 Wall street, has invented a scheme which he thinks will put a stop to the present inhuman system of sending cattle long distances without food or water, and slaughtering them while in the unit condition caused by this treatment. Formerly he invented a feed car, which was tried, but was not a success. The grain and water were placed on the roof, and passed down by tubes when required; but the troughs in the crowded cattle-cars got dirty, and the animals refused to eat out of them. An attempt was then made to substitute cars with compartments, so as to keep the cattle separate, but this rendered the cars unfit for any other purpose on the return trip, and was abandoned.

Mr. Tingley's present scheme is a simple one. It is to establish a number of "cattle restaurants" along each line of railroad that transports live stock. They will be 200 miles apart, and the cattle can be fed and watered every 12 hours. When a train with a load of cattle on board gets within 20 miles of one of these restaurants, a telegram will be sent to the officer in charge, and when the train arrives everything will be in readiness. Great iron cups, about as large as, and something of the shape of, a good-sized kitchen pot, will contain food and water, run into them through rubber pipes from tanks above. The train will stop between two rows of these troughs, those on one side containing water and those on the other side holding four quarts of food, consisting of a mixture of ground corn, oats and cut hay. Each car will have 16 openings on each side, all of which can be easily closed when the car, which need be nothing more than an ordinary cattle car, such as is at present used, is required for other purposes on the return trip. Into each of these openings a trough with food or water will be pushed by means of a sliding bar upon which it rests. It will move forward to the car direct or sideways, as may be required to reach the opening, the side motion being accomplished by sliding it along another bar extending the whole length of the restaurant, the bar by which it is pushed forward accompanying. The flexible rubber tubes through which the food and water pass will, of course, offer no resistance. Mr. Tingley has in his office a model of a restaurant.—[New York Sun.]

"Are you dry, Pat?" "Dry's not the word; shake me, and ye'll see the dust comin' out o' me mouth."

## A Cows Mischief.

Paul Boynton was in the service of Peru trying to do torpedo work in the late unpleasantness with Chili, and he tells how a cow brought peace negotiations to an untimely end as follows: A council was held Jan. 15 at Miraflores, a little water-laying-place near Lima. The Peruvian and Chilean armies lay facing each other, so near that the men could look into the faces of others. Representatives of the United States, France, England, and other countries attended the meeting. Don Nicolas de Perolla and two representative Chileans were also in attendance. As an aide-de-camp I was around in front of the lines. The meeting came to a fixed understanding about 1 p. m. The arbitrators came to an agreement, and had returned for lunch. While they were at the meal, a cow ran out from a cholo or native Indian regiment stationed among the Peruvians. These Indians drew no rations from the Peruvian government. They got a paper dollar per day and found themselves. Their quartermasters were mostly women, whom they called Barbones, and who followed the march loaded down with food and cooking utensils. Well, the cow ran out and made straight for the Chilean line. The Indians were in dismay. They could not afford to lose the cow, which represented many a square meal, and the armistice forbade any soldier to advance. As a last resort a Chilean raised his gun to drop the cow and fired. Ugh! I almost shudder when I think of what followed. Almost instantaneously the battle broke out all along both lines. Don Nicolas rushed out to take the part. The foreign representatives left the meal unfinished and made a bee-line for Lima. From the hurried looks I took backward I am pretty sure that ex-Senator Christianity won the race. The carnage was terrible. The battle lasted all day. The Chilean fleet came up to the shore, and soon shells of all descriptions were shrieking through the air. To make a long story short, we were beaten again.

## VARIETIES.

**OLD SHOES.**  
How much a man is like old shoes!  
For instance, both a son may lose;  
Both have been torn and both made tight  
By cobbles. Both get left and right.  
Both need a mate to be complete,  
And both are made to go on feet.  
They both need healing; oft are sold,  
And both in time turn all to mold.  
With shoes the last is first; with men  
The first shall be the last; and when  
The shoes wear out they're mended new;  
When men wear out they're men dead, too.  
They both are trod upon, and both  
Will tread on others, nothing loath.  
Both have their day, and both incline,  
When polished, in the world to shine,  
And both get out—and would you choose  
To be a man, or be his shoes?

"MARRIA," said Mr. Jones, upon one of his worrying days, "it seems to me you might be more economical; now, there's my old clothes, why can't you make them over for the children, instead of giving them away?" "Because they're worn out when you're done with them," answered Mrs. Jones. "It's no use making over things for the children that won't hold together; you could not do it yourself, smart as you are."

"Well, grumbled Jones, 'I wouldn't have closets full of things mildest for want of wear, if I was a woman, that's all. A penny saved is a penny earned.'"

That was in April. One warm day in May Mr. Jones went prancing through the closets looking for something he couldn't find and turning things generally inside out.

"MARRIA," he screamed, "where is my grey alpaca dress?"

"Made it over for Johnny."

"Ahem! Well, there's the brown linen one I bought last summer?"

"Clothes-bag?" mumbled Mrs. Jones, who seemed to have a difficulty in her speech at that moment. "Just made it into a nice one."

"Where are my lavender pants?" yelled Jones.

"Cut them up for Willie."

"Heavens!" groaned her husband; then in a voice of anger: "Where have my blue slippers got to?"

"Hung the baby-jumper with them."

"MARRIA," asked the astonished man, in a subdued voice, "would you mind telling me what you have done with my silk hat; you haven't made that over for the baby, have you?"

"O' no, dear," answered his wife cheerfully; "I've used that for a hanging basket. It is full of plants and looking lovely."

Mr. Jones never mentions the wool economy, or suggests making over—he has had enough of it.

ONCE upon a time a man became very much discouraged because his salary was not as big as a tobacco factory, so he borrowed \$3,000, 000 of a bank, and forgot all about paying it back. He had neglected to mention to the bank people anything about the matter at the time he had negotiated with himself for the making of the loan. There came a day when it was necessary, in the transaction of business, for the bank to make use of some of its alleged money, and it was then discovered that the funds had disappeared. Of course the bank folks were more or less perplexed over this state of affairs, and the cashier, who by the way, had taken the missing wealth, was questioned concerning it whereabouts. He frankly acknowledged that he had erred in making the appropriation, and was perfectly willing to pay it back; so he examined his pockets, and he could only turn out \$1.13. The cashier was real sorry about not being able to settle; he said he had lost the money, but that he had no intention of doing so at all, and that as soon as he found it he would bring it right back to the bank. He said he would not like to have the matter go any further; his Sunday-school class might hear of it and think strangely of him, and, altogether, it would be best, he felt, if the whole matter were hushed right up.—*The Pat Contributor.*

ALEX. MICHEL, who was one of the best mimics I ever heard, says the Theatre, generally contrived to set the room in a roar. He had been for some years a member of the French company in St. Petersburg, and a part of his peculiar talent having come to the ears of the Emperor Nicholas, he sent for him, and ordered him to give a specimen of his powers. "I am told," he said, "that you imitate me admirably, and I am curious to see if I can recognize myself." The unfortunate comedian, to whose brain visions of Siberia at that moment presented themselves with alarming distinctness, attempted to excuse himself, but in vain; the imperial command was absolute, and must be obeyed. At length a happy thought struck him, and, summoning up all his courage, he placed himself in his auditor's usual attitude, and copying his

voice and manner as closely as his emotion would allow, addressed the grand chamberlain, who with other courtiers, was enjoying the scene, as follows: "Chamberlain, give orders that a gratification of 500 rubles be paid to this excellent actor, M. Alexander Michel." "That will do," interrupted Nicholas, laughing heartily; "I am quite satisfied with the resemblance of the portrait, and, as an emperor's word ought to be as good as his bond, you will see," he added, turning to the chamberlain, "that M. Michel has his money."

The Sarnia Observer says: "A good joke is being told just now of an old resident living not a hundred miles from Sarnia. Col. M— came to town and went to one of the leading hotels to dinner. A new feature had been introduced into the hotel since the colonel's last visit, in the shape of a waiter in full dress, swarthy-tall coat, etc. The colonel came in and seated himself at a table, and the waiter came up and said: 'What will you have sir? The colonel, who is a little deaf, shook him cordially by the hand, and rising, said: 'Really, you have the advantage of me, sir, or, were was I met you before? Toronto?' Then, leading him to the window, and turning him so that the light would fall upon his face, again remarked that the countenance was familiar, but he really could not place him, etc. The waiter blushed at source, and repeated the remark: 'What will you have sir?' The colonel thanked him. 'Really, I never take anything before dinner,' and returning to his seat, he asked the waiter to be seated. The waiter, of course, excused himself, and sent a pretty dining room girl to wait on the colonel. The colonel went home and is still wondering who his distinguished friend was."

A CURIOUS outfit passed along the streets of Norbonne a few days ago. A couple of dilapidated specimens of the human family, or the male variety, walked on either side of a pair of scrub bulls, which were just tall enough to reach the waist band of the party who seemed to engineer the concern. The bulls were attached to a ramshackle wagon. The rear of the procession was brought up by a melancholy dog, blind in one eye, lame in one leg and most of its hair and all its tail gone. On one side of the dirty canvas that covered the wagon was the inscription: "Topeka, Kan., or bust. Busted by —." On the other side was a poetic effusion, evidently composed by the long-haired young man who braced up the old bull, and clearly indorsed by the dog. The poetry was as follows:

"Last year, Rackenack,  
This year, Rackin' back."

At Carlisle, Pa., they told me innumerable stories about that grim old patriot and Anti-Slavery agitator, Thad Stevens.

One day the old man was practicing in the Carlisle courts, and he didn't like the ruling of the presiding Judge. A second time the Judge ruled against "old Thad," when the old man got up with a scarted face and quivering lips and commenced tying up his papers as if to quit the court room.

"Do I understand, Mr. Stevens," asked the Judge, eyeing "old Thad," indignantly, "that you wish to show your contempt of this Court?"

"No, sir; no, sir," replied "old Thad," "I don't want to show my contempt, sir; I'm trying to conceal it."

**Chaff.**  
Our incomes are like our shoes; if too small, they gall and pinch us; but if too large, they cause us to stumble and to trip.

In proof of the assertion that cattle will stray into strange places, we have seen a cow hide in a shoemaker's shop.

An old gentleman, having been invited by an acquaintance to go out and see his country-seat, went, and found it to be a stump in a large meadow.

A hotel on the European plan has Asiatic laundrymen, African waiters, and a North American clerk with a South American diamond in his shirt front.

Avoiding Eccentricity. "No," said the bank cashier, "I don't need the money. I wasn't speculating. I had no necessity for stealing it. But hang it, I didn't want to be called eccentric."

Said a friend to a bookseller: "The book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocket-books," was the laconic reply.

Inexpressible Woe—"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician; "I'm sure your tongue, please." "It's no use, doctor," replied the poor patient, "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

A lady remonstrated with a green girl who had washed a table dish in a wash-basin. She nearly convulsed the whole family by replying: "Well, mum, but I clean the basin again every anybody washes in it."

As Lowell told a table, the other evening, grandma asked for "one of those cakes." They were passed and she broke one open with the disgusted exclamation, "Why, Sarah, your cakes aren't half done!" They were cream cakes.

"Pat, my boy, we must all of us die once." The sick man turned over in a disgusted frame of mind and replied: "That's just what bothers me. If we could only die half a dozen times I wouldn't worry about this."

A witty French lady, who was an adopted member of a famous military corps, when a cigar was lighted in her presence with the remark: "I suppose they smoke in your regiment?" said, "Yes, but not in my company."

"Are you fond of Wagner's works?" asked Miss Sharpe. "Fond of them," exclaimed Miss Postlegh, "I think they are just splendid! So easy and comfortable, you know. Why, I rode in one from Boston to Chicago, and I wasn't a bit tired when I got there."

"It seems to me that you have the longest miles here that I ever saw in my life," remarked a tourist in Ireland. "No," replied Pat, taking his pipe from his mouth, "the miles isn't long, but when they made the road the stones gave out, so they put a malle stone every two miles, sure."

"Here, James, take these two cakes and the smaller one to your little brother." James examines the cakes carefully, appears undecided, and finally takes a heroic bite out of one of them, which he passes over to his brother with the remark: "There, Tommy, I've made you a smaller one—they were of the same size."

## The Household.

**MUTATION.**  
BY A. H. J.

"Where are the flowers which used to lift their fair blooms up in snowy drift,  
Beside your walk? Two eyes are blue,  
Two rounded cheeks of a rosy hue,  
And a smiling mouth—a deeper grace  
Than flowers, I find in my baby's face."

"Where are the volumes of prose and rhyme  
Which used to have so much of your time  
In the quiet days? 'I'm learning my friend,  
A richer lore than their pages lend;  
Such lessons of love and patience doth lie  
In a cooling lamb or a walling cry."

"What of the fame you sought for, when  
You tried your skill with pencil and pen  
In creative art? There are fonder dreams  
Than those which roil in ambition's schemes,  
And the great world's praise I shall never miss,  
For sweeter than fame is my baby's kiss."

## A GIRL'S WORK AT HOME.

When a boy gets old enough to be of any material aid upon the farm, his father, if he is a wise man and wishes his son to inherit his own thrifty, agricultural tastes along with the paternal acres, strives to make him take a live interest in the work by giving him a share of the proceeds, or in some way recompensing him for the work done, while requiring it of him. In this way the boy gets a practical idea of the worth of labor and the value of money, which one who has never worked for such reward, but has money given him at his request, or one who is never recompensed in any way, cannot gain. "The boys are encouraged by the gift of a colt, a calf, a lamb or a pig, to be their 'very own,' their care and special pet, and thus many a farmer's son has a 'nest egg' in the bank, or a sum invested in live stock upon coming of age, which is the nucleus of a future fortune. That is a wise father who recognizes the instinct, innate in us all, to desire possessions individually our own, and while encouraging the feeling within proper bounds, restrains the tendency towards selfishness and niggardiness.

But what about the girls? They have no unimportant part in the family life. Their help is to the mother what the young limbs and quick feet of the 'handy' and 'willing' boy are to the father. They are called upon to do as well as in; to drive sheep, milk cows, possibly to plant corn, shorten the lives of innumerable Colorado beetles, perhaps even to drive the reaper or hay rake. But the thought that their help deserves the same recompense gained by their brothers, seldom occurs to the father and his careful spouse. They are fed and clothed, but are seldom rewarded by a pecuniary return for their work; for this they must fly outside the home, and if they ask for money they are reminded that theirs is the fault of the Dutch. "Giving too little and asking too much," for this very reason, that they are never trusted with money, seldom earn any, and so have no just conception of its real equivalent in labor, they grow into extravagant and improvident women.

Give the girls a chance. They need money and the discipline of earning it, as much as the boys. There are fewer employments open to them; they have less chance for their lives. Help them to help themselves. If they have a natural taste or talent for any particular work, educate them for it and let them do it, even if it necessitates the hiring of a girl to take their place in the kitchen. In this way the practical value of girls is apt to be realized; there is nothing so convincing as an appeal to the pocket book. If the daughters show no special inclination toward any particular branch of industry, but serve and save at home, pay them for their work. It amounts to the same thing in the end; you buy their clothes for them, or you pay them and they make their own purchases; in reality, their greatest gain is in independence, in self-reliance, in good judgment in purchasing, in decision of character. They are personally interested in expending their earnings wisely and economically, and in making every dollar do its duty. It is not calculated to foster one's self respect to be obliged to ask of a father or mother money for every postage stamp, shoe lace or box of hair pins, neither is it pleasant to the paternal head to be always dunned for small sums.

If the daughter's help is not necessary at home and it is not desirable that she should go away to "do for herself," give her an opportunity to earn something in another way. Let her run the poultry department; help her in starting the enterprise and conducting it, even if you have to "take her note" for repayment. Many a weak, sickly girl would gain health as well as wealth, keeping bees, raising small fruits, or even cultivating a melon patch. There is hardly a hamlet in the State where a girl might not sell from \$150 to \$200 worth of strawberries, raspberries, currants and cherries to those not able or too indifferent to raise them. With work comes content, with content happiness born. Of a healthy activity, and a feeling that one is of use in the world, working and receiving an equivalent reward, able to give, to save, to spend, of one's own honest earnings.

BEATRICE.

## CHEAP HAPPINESS.

A queer low tap at my door this morning, and Mrs. Bradley's four year old girl came in, wild with joy, to tell me in her cunning way that her mother had found her in her stocking a great long letter from Santa Claus. He wrote that he was surely coming, and hinted of wonderful toys which should fill the stockings of good children to the very brim. If Fannie was a "Dood it baby," he would remember to bring her something; and, happy as a bird the pretty creature ran off to distribute the rest of her messages.

Were it not for the fact that the music of my soul always lies too deep for utterance, I should have warbled over my dishes, that song:

"Hang up the Baby's stocking,  
Be sure you don't forget,  
The dear little dimpled darling,  
Has never seen Christmas yet."

But as it is I only thought how much happiness Mrs. B's idea of the letter from Santa Claus had given to the children, and how great a portion of the joy of life, especially for these little ones, springs from a happy, sympathetic heart rather than from a long bank account. As the holidays approach, I doubt not that many a mother without money to spare, or far away from a fancy store, wonders how she can fill the stockings so sure to hang by the fireside, and keep some little trusting heart from disappointment; keep it a little longer from the shadow of heavy taxes, light crops, or a thrifty mortgage.

Cookies and fried cakes may be cut into fanciful shapes and dipped into frosting to give them a foreign air. Miniature nutmegs and stockings may be made of old blonde, bobbinette, or lace of any kind and filled with pop-corn mixed with candies or nut-meats. Then there are scrap-books, they may be made of any size, and of any material that chances to be on hand, cambric, calico, or cotton, and braced up with a gay binding. For the babe who is not yet old enough to understand pic-

tures, but is only attracted by the colors, the cuts from floral catalogues, fancy almanacs, etc., are just right to fill the book and fall an early prey to the restless investigating fingers. For older children better books may be made and better pictures used. Pop-corn may be strung and formed into festoons, or, by pouring a little melted sugar upon it, be made into balls. Doll's cradles can be evolved from paste-board boxes, with linings and trimmings as dainty as deft fingers can devise, and quite pretty enough to satisfy the heart of both dolly and her young mamma. Some of these things, with a few real toys, judiciously scattered among them, will give the appearance of plenty, and let the mythical Santa retain his generous character.

## THE DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE.

On the forks of the road, conveniently located, stands the country district school house. It is a one story building and is near a small stream of water which crosses the main thoroughfare; it is dingy in its appearance and looks as if it had not been painted in several long years, it very much needs a new coat, a few of the window glass are out, which have been broken by some unruly archers who have had to pay the penalty for their maliciousness. A little way off is a small grove where the children romp and gather wild flowers, some of which they present to the school ma'am, and the balance adorn their writing desks. The school mistress, a plain country lass, governs the institution, she is a pleasant girl, plainly, but neatly dressed, and about twenty years of age. Here she walks, talks, hears recitations, and scolds her mischievous pupils, and now and then gives them a box upon the ears; she means to be patient, but her unruly pupils very often annoy her. Usually about thirty children are in attendance, composed of boys and girls who are plainly dressed and are of all ages from four to sixteen years. The parents are farmers who live within the district. When the stranger passes along on the common traveled road, he will generally see peering out at him through the windows quite a number of little bright eyed children, whom the teacher has admonished that it was unmanly to gaze at strangers; they probably do not heed the caution, for even the school ma'am would like to know who was the stranger and how he looked. This is the plain country school house, where were educated the great and good men and women of our country, men who have filled the presidential chairs and adorned our legislative halls. Here the patriot and warrior learned those rudiments which made him eminent in the nation. In fact, nearly every educated person in our land, owes his success to that which he learned in the country school house.

## PASTE AND PAPER.

These are great agencies in keeping out Jack Frost and securing our plants from his cruel nips. Select a wrapping paper as nearly the color of your wood work as you can, cut it into narrow strips and paste them over every crevice and crack about the window. Where the sashes meet, paste two or three thicknesses, and you will be astonished at the increased warmth in the room, while, if the work is neatly done, it will only show itself to a close observer. At the top and bottom of the base board is another good place to put these strips. The lower one should be put on before the carpet is tacked down. Door sills may be served in the same way, or else covered with sacking; extra layers being first placed over the worn spot, and the last one smoothly tacked over the whole sill. This is a great help where the house is poorly built, and children are playing about the floor, for we



## Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training," etc., etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring same and address to the office of the FARMER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit.

### Anasarca in a Filly.

KIRKBRIDE, Mich., Dec. 13, 1881.  
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.  
I have a grey mare four years old whose right hind leg began to swell two or three months ago, being at first in the pastern joint. At first it was noticed only in the morning, and would go down after driving. At length the swelling extended to the gambrel joint, which was swollen very full with two or three places looking as if the hair had been knocked off. I got a prescription for her blood, and she seemed better for a few days, then one night I found her in much pain, and so lame she would not bear any weight on this leg at all. I used smartweed, wormwood, and vinegar to no purpose, and the swelling finally broke in three places. I can drive her a little, but the swelling stays in the pastern joint, which seems to be enlarging and she seems a little stiff in the gambrel joint also. Can you tell what to do for her?  
SUSCRIPTION.

Answer.—The horse matures at the age of five years; at which time it is fitted to perform the duties imposed upon it in the service of its master. We deprecate the too common practice of breaking in the colt at the tender age of two or three years, more particularly in a northern climate, where the development of the animal is less rapid than it is in a southern one. At this age ossification, or the formation of bone, is but half completed, hence the limbs of the animal are not sufficiently strong to bear the strain, and unnatural concussion brought upon them when traveling upon the road; predisposing tender joints to injury, from which diseases of the most serious character frequently arise, often rendering the animal completely valueless. Chronic swellings about the legs of animals thus early broken in are sufficiently common to claim the attention of the ordinary observer. More particularly is this the case where the colt is from parents unsound in their limbs from whatever cause. When there is no other disease lurking in the system, the swelling of one or more legs when at rest, is due to inflammatory irritation, either of an acute or chronic character, which determines a serous effusion in the cellular tissue of the part, commonly called swelling of the legs; readily distinguished by the pitting or indentations left upon the skin by pressure of the fingers. This type of disease requires constitutional treatment, liniments in such cases are of little use, hand rubbing is much better. Either of the following prescriptions may be used to advantage. Sulphate of iron pulv. 1 oz.; gentian root pulv. 3 oz.; Jamaica ginger root pulv. and oil of turpentine, of each 2 drachms, simple syrup sufficient to form all into a mass, divide into 12 pills; give one three times a day. Or the following may be used for the same purpose. Iodide of iron pulv. 3 oz., iodide of potash 6 oz.; mix and divide into 12 powders, give one three times a day. The swelling of the hock joint was probably due to acute inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, terminating in suppuration; whether from sprain or other injury, we are unable to determine, having no land marks to govern us. Presuming however that the animal is in debilitated condition, the treatment as above is indicated, with the addition, if any secretion of matter, an injection into the opening of carabolic acid in the proportion of half an ounce to one pint of water, two or three times a day. Keep the leg clean.

### Sterility in the Cow.

Mr. B. Phillips, of Utica, Mich., is the owner of a cow which has failed to breed, and wishes to know the cause of her impotency. In answer, we would say, that in particular cases we do not know; but that the cause of sterility are several. First, it may arise from some injury to the genital organs in early life. Second, it may be caused from some diseased condition of the uterus or womb, which unfit it to receive or retain the semen of the male during sexual intercourse. Third, from the fallopian tubes being defective, in preventing the passage of the female ova, through them to the uterus; or the ovaries themselves may be in a morbid condition. Fourth, local debility of the genital system, by which means the parts have lost their tone or contractile power to retain the semen, etc. It is claimed that the free martin, the twin sister of a bull calf, is incapable of propagation. Mr. John Hunter, who examined three of these free martins, found in all of them a great deviation from the external form and appearance of the cow, and in the head and the horns some approach to those of the ox, while neither of them had shown any propensity to breed. In each of these animals he found a greater or less deviation in the genital organs from those of the breeding cow; presenting both portions of the male and female organs, in fact were hermaphrodites, thus accounting for their barrenness. In some cows there not being this admixture of the organs of different sexes, they are capable of breeding, of which fact several cases are recorded.

Mr. W. H. Worthington, of Westchester, Pa., in 1855, examined the genital parts of a free martin, and says: "Among most of the farmers, a cow of this character is deemed invariably sterile, and if the organs of all were like the one examined, it would not be surprising that such should be the case, but this most probably is not so. The organs having been carefully examined externally, the dissection was commenced at the external orifice of the vagina and opened longitudinally to the extent of seven inches, when it terminated in a cul-de-sac, funnel shaped; the apex being at the upper internal part. The diameter of the external orifice when laid open was three inches. Above the termination of the vaginal canal there was

to the extent of five inches no opening, but simply a thickened cordy condition of the peritoneum, when there commenced a cavity lined by mucous membrane, and running out at acute angles, two cornua, three and a half inches long, the right one in the left, the left three-quarters of an inch in width. At the upper external angle of these hollow cornua were found abortive fallopian tubes, impervious, of one and a quarter inches long, when a pink body one inch in length and one and a half inches in thickness, supposed to be imperfect ovaries, were found; they tapered down to a line of the same color, and continuing about three inches, they were lost in a duplicature of the peritoneum." Such is a brief account of the result of the examination made, and contains all the important facts elicited. It will be seen that no womb was found, an imperfect vagina and ovaria, with impervious fallopian tubes, and no evidence of the fibrinated extremity of these tubes. It will not therefore, be thought strange that amid all this imperfection on the part of nature to adapt her organs to the accomplishment of such a complex process as that of reproduction, that she should be sterile.

### Debility in a Gelding.

OLIVETT, Mich., Dec. 14, 1881.  
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.  
I have a dapple grey gelding eight years old, which in September was taken with a violent chill, lasting two hours, after which his left foreleg began swelling, and continued till swollen full. While the chill was on I gave him a gill of alcohol and bled him in the month freely, bled his leg with smartweed, and applied blisters. After the swelling was partly down I used saltpetre and St. Jacob's Oil, and have fed him some sulphur. What is the matter with him, and what can I do for him?  
A. C. J.

Answer.—Your description of the symptoms of disease in your gelding, will not enable us to properly diagnose the disease; but presume it to be of a typhoid or debilitated character, which the infiltration of the cellular tissue of the leg justifies. We would, therefore, recommend tonics, diuretics and stimulants, as the proper remedies indicated by the symptoms. The bleeding, if it did not do injury, was uncalculated. Give the following: Sulphate of iron pulv. 1 oz.; gentian root pulv. 3 oz.; nitrate of potash, pulv. 2 oz., and 1 oz. Jamaica ginger root pulv. Mix all together, and divide into 12 powders; give one night and morning.

### Stock Notes.

Mr. D. P. DEWEY, of Grand Blanc, while on his way from the tariff convention, stopped over in Western New York, and purchased the entire crop of yearlings and two year old ewes of a noted breeder. They are all registered stock, are large and strong carcasses, have heavy fleeces, with good length and thickness and fine quality of wool. They were sired by the well-known ram "Surprise," and the ewes are of the same flock as the ewe that sired the heaviest fleece from the public shearing in Western New York, against fifteen competitors. This is a fine addition to the Merinos of "Old Genesee."

Dr. W. A. GIBSON, of Jackson, owner of the trotting stallion Tremont, reports the following sales of colts:  
To A. Van Lagnen, Kalamazoo, Mich., Stradmont, by Tremont (record 2:30).  
Dam, Strader's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Cavanaugh's Grey Eagle. Stradmont is a bay colt, foaled April 20, 1881. Price, \$175.

To J. W. Parkhurst, Augusta, Mich., bay filly, foaled May 15, 1881. Sire, Tremont (record 2:30). Dam, by Fisk's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Old Henry Clay. Price, \$165.

W. J. G. DEAN, of Hanover, Jackson, Co., reports the following sales of Jerseys from his herd since Sept. 1st:  
Cow, Edie Hudson 2516; to W. L. Gardner, Newark, Ohio.  
Cow, Lucid Lee 10443; to Chas. H. Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Cow, Maid of Judah 24535; to R. D. Bullock, Jackson, Mich.

Heifer calf, Belle Alpha; to Schuyler O. Olds, Lansing, Mich.  
Heifer calf, Alpha Dean; to Andrew J. Fish, Van Wert, Ohio.  
Heifer calf, May Carson and heifer calf Alpha Lee; to M. L. Frazer, Hudson, Mich.

Bull, Judge Marston; to Chas. H. Clarke, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Bull, Sir Marquis; to Schuyler S. Olds, Lansing, Mich.  
Bull, Rose's Duke; to Willard Weld, Portland, Mich.  
Bull, Hildale Duke; to A. F. Whelan, M. D., Hillsdale, Mich.

At the close of business on Saturday at the Michigan Central Stock Yards, Mr. Crocker, the Superintendent of the Yards, gathered all the employees around him and to each one gave a handsome and useful Christmas present. Not one was forgotten, from the bull puncher in the yards, to the gentleman who slings the lightning in the office. As the last present was handed out by Mr. Crocker, one of the boys came forward with a large roll under his arm, and Mr. Eugene McCarthy, in a few well chosen remarks, asked the acceptance by Mr. Crocker of a beautiful wolf-skin robe, as a small token of the regard in which he was held by the employees who had worked under him since he first took charge of the yards. Mr. Crocker was taken very short, but managed to remark that the cigars were on him.

Hon. IRA MAYHEW, LL. D., President of the Mayhew Business College of this city, has issued a new manual of Business Practice, with full directions for operating, which is specially adapted to the numerous and varied transactions of the several sets of Mayhew's University Bookkeeping. This valuable treatise and its admirable system of business practice, has been adopted in various leading colleges of the country, superseding all other systems and devices hitherto employed. Mr. Mayhew's educational works are regarded as standards, and are certainly models in clearness of style and the mastery manner in which business subjects are exemplified. His work on bookkeeping is now used all over the United States in educational institutions, and should have a place in every business man's library.

**Death of W. S. George.**  
JUST as we got to press a dispatch has been received, announcing the death of W. S. George, publisher of the *Lansing Republican*. He died at Lansing, having returned from the South a few days ago.

### Food and Civilization.

In your issue of Dec. 13th, I read and admired an article in which the Russian has the best side of the argument. Widen out said article and you will not find that it is the vegetarians of the army that do the fighting and endure the harder work? That disease from eating unwholesome meat obtained from unwholesome animals has an injurious effect on the physical force of an army?

The tiger slays his healthy victim, whereas man eats his meat in abnormal condition, thus changing the nutrition of the tiger's food. The meat of a well, grass fed animal is excellent food for man, but the tiger prefers the blood. Does the English Government and the people of Great Britain live on blood?

VERGENES, Dec. 13, '81. J. L. B. KERR.

### Chicago Bucket Shops.

The Chicago Tribune has the following about the "bucket-shops" of that city, which are again in full blast:  
"The 'bucket-shop' business is experiencing another boom in the alley. Small concerns with a single dealer, like a crooked faro-bank, spring up here and there, and after remaining in existence long enough to fleece a few victims suspend, leaving the deluded customers without any resource, for the managers of the wash-room institutions are always irresponsible and never pay. A few of the more extensive concerns transact a legitimate business for a while, until they establish a fair reputation, and then they generally revert to the more profitable process of skinning the Grangers who deal with them."

"The heaviest 'bucket-shops' now doing business, around the Board of Trade are the Public Produce Exchange, of which one Hawley is the manager, the Metropolitan, Peabody manager, the Cosmopolitan, Pattison manager, and a shop at No. 133 La Salle street, Hanscom manager. These shops are all reputed to be under the actual management of a firm whose members never appear in the alley, but who have a private office on Madison street, near Clark, whence they issue instructions to the 'managers' of the shops by telephone."

"One of the members of this firm is the ex-President of a bucket-shop which failed for \$300,000 and never settled. Several suits against him growing out of its suspension are now pending in the courts. Notwithstanding their failure and heavy liabilities, it is said the partners of this mysterious firm are wealthy, and that they recently made a purchase of a piece of real estate near the new Board of Trade site, paying therefor the sum of \$130,000. The advantages of this combination place are said to be that if one concern should show evidences of becoming weak the business may be all turned into one of the others; a change of officers may be made, the janitor a clerk, or any employee being put into the weak concern as manager, and it may be then allowed to go up, and creditors may whistle for their dues. All of the 'bucket shops' get their business out of country customers, and the average granger appears to have a marked facility of failing to distinguish any difference between a legitimate brokerage business and the deals carried on by the bucket shop concerns."

UNDER the head of "A Word With Manufacturers," the U. S. *Economist* has this to say: "The London Colonial sales have closed; as will be seen by details in another column, America has bought very little wool abroad, except 10,000 bales in Australia. This wool will go direct to the mills. Mr. Sawyer came to this market three weeks ago from New Hampshire to buy half a million pounds Eastern Texas, and he has bought half this; for it is not to be had. California is keeping back her fall supplies for extremely high figures. Some California spring clip is on the New York and Boston market that will cost 96c to scour clean. The North Western mills have been buying wool in Chicago and Philadelphia to take back home, and some of the Holyoke buyers have been paying 29c for worsted wools in Chicago for which others would not bid over 28c up to this. It is clear now the *Rubicon* for buying cheap wool has been passed, and we warn mill agents against making any contracts on heavy goods now ahead of production. These are indisputable facts which no one can dispute."

ACCORDING to the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, there are seven million persons in the United States engaged in agricultural pursuits. The total value of farms and farm implements is \$13,301,300,433, or two-thirds of the productive wealth of the nation. The value of live stock and farm products for 1878 was \$3,000,000,000, against \$2,800,000,000 of mining and manufacturing products. From this it appears that the majority of the adult male population is engaged in agriculture, and more than one-half of the wealth of the nation is invested in that industry.

We don't know much about it, of course, but we should think, after a man had been Secretary of the Treasury for three or four years, and had occasionally "dumped \$50,000,000" into Wall street to relieve the money market, and had called in \$20,000,000 sixes at one time, and bought \$2,000,000 of bonds every week, and disbursed \$11,000,000 one week and \$18,000,000 the next, it would grudge him awfully to go back into his law office when the administration changed, and make out an abstract of a farm away out in Bucksaw County and sell it for an old woman down in Kickapoo township to old fellow out in Waukegan settlement, and get a fee of \$32, and have to wait four months for it, and then have to take a sorrel colt for it. Perhaps the ex-Secretary of the Treasury don't mind it, but we just say we don't believe we should like to get used to it.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

### A CARD

During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. There are plenty of men and women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a life time. A large Manufacturing Company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new business. The business is honorable and legitimate (no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and address once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren St., New York.

The Household and Farm in its issue of October says: "The offer made by this company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemployed."

The Wallace Co. make a special offer to readers of this paper who will write them at once, and who can give good references.

YOUNG MEN will save time and money by attending the Grand Rapids Practical Training School. Send for Catalogue.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, when you can be cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known the stickiest families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure medicine.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., Chicago, sell the best and cheapest Car Starter made. With it one man can move a freight car.

Serial Stories

will be contributed to the *Youth's Companion* during the coming year, by W. D. Howells, William Black, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and J. T. Rowbridge. No other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price.

JAS. J. H. GREGORY, of Marblehead, Mass., appears on our pages with announcement of seeds for 1882. Mr. Gregory is among the first whose well-earned reputation for care, and in his immense seed department, has inspired confidence among the thousands of buyers all over the United States.

No one whose blood is impure can feel well. There is a weary, languid feeling, and often a sense of discouragement and despondency. Persons having this feeling of lassitude and depression, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.

AMONG the remarkable novelties of recent discovery is the boot-blackening plant, a native of New South Wales. The leaves of this shrub contain a tough substance grafted with all the properties and attributes of the finest boot polish. Squeeze them gently and they will yield some thick, dusky drops of sticky fluid, which must then be spread over the surface of the boot. This done, a polish of dazzling brilliancy may be brought out by a few light touches of the finishing brush.

## COMMERCIAL.

### DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1881.  
The markets are more or less demoralized on account of the holidays, and the best we can do is to give the prices of grain ruling on Friday last, the last day the Board of Trade was in session.  
Wheat—The market for winter wheat, the past week were 8,000 bushels, and the shipments were 4,336 bushels. The market has been more satisfactory to the selling interest the past week, some outside orders causing an increased demand for stock, while the home trade has been quite active. Wheat is now at a low stage in the price scale; our last report. Quotations Friday were as follows:

Patented (city mill) 100 102 6 75  
Choice white wheat (country) 6 25 6 50  
Seconds 5 00 5 25  
Minnesota 7 50 7 75  
Minnesota patents 8 00 8 25  
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**Dried Apples.**—The market is very dull, with holders quoting at 6c for new fruit; evaporated apples, 12c. Peaches 22c per lb.

**Potatoes.**—Steady at 90c per bushel, the carload, at \$3.51 for small lots. Supplies are mostly from Canada.

**Hops.**—Quotations are from 21c to 35c for good to choice St. In stock they are selling at 27c per cwt.

**Honey.**—Choice new comb is firm at 22c per lb.

**Onions.**—Market dull at \$2.75 per cwt.

**Cranberries.**—Choice eastern fruit firm at \$10.00 per bushel; bushel boxes \$9.00.

**Hay.**—Quiet; dock rates for baled hay about \$17.00 per ton.

**Poultry.**—With dressed chickens the market is overstocked and depressed, offerings are free at 70c. Turkeys are scarce and sold Saturday at 12c. Choice geese are also scarce and would command 8c. Ducks are quiet at 10c.

**Wool.**—Firm; rates for wool delivered are \$2.50 for hickory, and \$3.75 for beach and maple.

**Provisions.**—There is a weak and slow market for most pork products, but prices are slightly higher than a week ago on most articles. Quotations are as follows:

West 17 00 17 50  
Family do 19 00 19 50  
Clear do 19 50 20 00  
Lard in kegs, per lb 11 14 11 16  
Lard in kegs, per lb 11 14 11 16  
Shoulders, per lb 8 50 8 50  
Choice bacon, per lb 11 14 11 16  
Extra meat beef, per lb 11 14 11 16  
Tallow, per lb 6 50 6 50  
Dried beef, per lb 12 50 12 50  
Hides—Quotations for hides in this market are as follows:

Green City 10 50 10 50  
Green Country 10 50 10 50  
Cured 10 50 10 50  
Dry salted 10 50 10 50  
Dry Plant 10 50 10 50  
Green kip 10 50 10 50  
Dry kip 10 50 10 50  
Green calf-skins 10 50 10 50  
Cured do 10 50 10 50  
Dried calf-skins 10 50 10 50  
Deakin skins, each 10 50 10 50  
Horse hides, each 1 00 1 00  
Bulls, steers and grubby hides 10 50 10 50

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Dec. 24, 1881.

The following were the receipts at these yards:

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs  
No. 10 30  
Bottle Creek 11 12  
Clyde 11 12  
Chesapeake 11 12  
Charlotte 11 12  
D. G. H. & M. R. 34 141  
Dexter 11 12  
Eaton Rapids 11 12  
Flint 11 12  
Fowler 11 12  
Grass Lake 11 12  
Grand Ledge 11 12  
Hillsdale 11 12  
Howell 11 12  
Jackson 11 12  
Lansing 11 12  
Marshall 11 12  
Milford 11 12  
Northville 11 12  
Oxford 11 12  
Ontonagon 11 12  
Portland 11 12  
Rochester 11 12  
Saline 11 12  
South Lyon 11 12  
Vadalia 11 12  
Williamston 11 12  
Ypsilanti 11 12  
Drove in 11 12  
Total 414 1,100 1,383

### CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 414 head, against 673 last week. There was only a moderate demand, as most of the butchers are well stocked up with Christmas meat. The offerings being light the market got through with the order fairly, and prices were firm. The following were the closing

quotations:

Good to choice shipping steers 3 50 3 60  
Fair shipping steers 3 40 3 50  
Good to choice butchers' stock 3 50 3 60  
Fair butchers' stock 3 40 3 50  
Fair to good butchers' stock 3 30 3 40  
Stock 3 20 3 30  
Coarse mixed butchers' stock 3 10 3 20  
Bulls 2 00 2 10  
Heifers 2 00 2 10  
Hills sold Overholt 5 fair butchers' steers and heifers, at \$3.00.

Dunning sold Duff & Caplin a mixed lot of 14 head of this butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

Clark sold Duff & Caplin a mixed lot of 12 head of this butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

Roe & Phillips sold Duff & Caplin a mixed lot of 15 head of this butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

Ataway sold Duff & Caplin a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 10 head of this butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

Lathrop sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 5 head of this butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

Ataway sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 10 head of this butchers' stock, at \$3.25.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## For Bargains

## IN FALL & WINTER

## Overcoats and Suits

## CALL ON

## H. HALLOCK & CO

82 Woodward Ave., Detroit.  
They have an Immense Stock of New Styles  
at All Prices.

**THE PATENT DUPLEX INJECTOR.**  
The Best Boiler Feeder Known.  
Always Reliable. Requires no adjustment.  
Will take water under Pressure  
Will lift Water 25 feet.  
Will start when Injector is hot.  
Less liable to get out of order  
than a pump.  
Easier managed than any Injector  
known.  
Manufactured and For Sale by  
**JAMES JENKS,**  
Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,  
16 & 18 ATWATER ST., DETROIT.

## HANSEN'S DANISH LIQUID BUTTER COLOR!

At World's Fairs. Vegetable oil. Colors the butter in America. Does not alter the flavor. It may be transported from one locality to another. It is the best butter color in the world. It is the best butter color in the world. It is the best butter color in the world.

**SELF-BANDAGING CHEESE HOOPS.** All royalties paid. Inventors and Manufacturers of very low priced and reliable cheese hoops. Making 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378,